

all between the United States and Britain and Europe about East-West relations. That is not surprising nor need it be worrying if we understand each other properly since the fact is that we live geographically in a different part of the world and unavoidably we have had differing historical experiences. So we tend to see the same problem from different perspectives. We all agree about the facts of Soviet military strength. We all agree about the nature of its hostile political philosophy and we all agree that we must match its strength and frustrate its objectives. But living as we have done alongside Russians for centuries and alongside the Red Army for decades, we are perhaps more conscious of Soviet weaknesses. Its system simply isn't working. It cannot feed its people but has to import its grain from the United States among others. It has a new leader but it remains to be seen whether he can galvanize the Soviet economy. Russia must be the only major industrial power where the male expectation of life is actually declining. That may or may not be a source of satisfaction to the feminists amongst you, but it is certainly an astonishing commentary on Soviet society. It has always seemed to me that there were two great differences between the two super powers. The first is their attitude to liberty and the second is their attitude to work. The Russians, historically, have not much cared for either. America, it seems to me, wins hands down on both. So it seems to me that the western democracies do not really have very much to fear from the adversary super power which has well been described as a one-legged giant. We must keep up our guard. Obviously, there is absolutely no scope for wishful thinking. But as well as taking defense seriously, we must also take arms control seriously. The two sides, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, can already destroy each other several times over. Surely once is enough, or maybe twice for reinsurance, but that both alliances, NATO and the Warsaw Pact have more arms than they need is surely beyond doubt and the task of the arms control talks at Geneva is to reduce the armaments on both sides while maintaining the balance; a very difficult task but not impossible. Fortunately, led by Paul Nitzi, we have very able negotiators. Mr. Speaker, the European Summit starting in Bonn tomorrow brings me to my second subject, trade. The leaders of the seven industrial nations will have as their major theme, "Keeping the trade routes of the free world open". They will, I expect, declare their commitment once more to free trade. They did so at Williamsburg in 1983 and